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Mr. Hyndman's intimate story is indispensable to an understanding of British socialism of the last generation.

O. D. SKELTON.

Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Coöperation among Farmers. By JOHN LEE COULTER. The Young Farmer's Practical Library. (New York: Sturgis and Walton Company. 1911. Pp. vii, 281. 75 cents.)

As is clearly implied in the title, this excellent little book is not a treatise on coöperative farming, but on coöperation among farmers. There is practically no coöperative farming in the United States, but there has been some hopeful development of coöperation among farmers in the marketing and distribution of their products. Coöperation in this field is one of the various phases of the as yet unsolved problem of getting the products of the farm to the consumers in the cities with the least possible waste. The problem of production on the farm has received the attention of the best agricultural talent of the country, and for that reason has been solved in a practical way. Because our best agricultural talent has been concerned with the problem of farm production, the equally important problem of marketing and distribution has been largely neglected. The book before us is a timely and valuable contribution to the solution of this problem. It applies particularly to what is called "better business" in the formula which has become current within recent years—"Better farming, better business, better living."

The book opens with an argument for coöperation. This is followed by chapters on coöperation in various lines of agricultural enterprise, such as Dairy Farming, the Marketing of Butter and Cheese, Marketing of Meat Animals, Storing and Marketing of Grain, Vegetables, etc.; and a very interesting and informing account of successful coöperative enterprises in various parts of this country. There is also a chapter on Coöperative Stores, though unfortunately the author must get his best material bearing upon this subject from abroad. There is little experience in this country to encourage farmers in trying to save the middlemen's profits in the handling of goods produced by other enterprises for sale to farmers. This doubtless speaks more favorably for the success of manufacturers in the marketing and distribution of their products than for that of the farmers in selling their own

products. At any rate, there seems to be much less opportunity for saving by the establishment of coöperative stores in the country to sell the products of other industries to farmers than there is in coöperative enterprise for the sale of farmers' products to other people.

The author makes clear, however, that the advantages of coöperation are not wholly financial. It has become a commonplace in recent years that the great evil of country life is isolation, as congestion is of city life. The mental and moral results of the one are about as bad as of the other. As a by-product of coöperation among farmers, there is increased contact of man with man and an enriching of social life in rural communities. Dr. Coulter has rendered a distinct service to the country-life movement by writing this book.

T. N. CARVER.

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Report on Industrial and Agricultural Coöperative Societies in the United Kingdom. (London: Wyman and Sons, Ltd. 1912. Pp. lv, 273. 1s. 8d.)

This report "revises and extends" the *Report on Workmen's Coöperative Societies in the United Kingdom* issued by the Labour Department in 1901. The earlier report reviewed British coöperative movements to 1899; the present volume covers the succeeding decade. The societies are classified in four main divisions: (1) Industrial Coöperative Societies, (2) Agricultural Societies, (3) Banking, Credit, and Insurance Societies, (4) Housing and Building Societies.

The retail distributive societies are shown to have grown 53 per cent in membership and 56.3 per cent in sales within the decade. Their industrial practices are concisely outlined. Workingmen's productive coöperation is shown to have declined except in so far as controlled by consumers' associations. Agricultural coöperation has grown rapidly within the ten-year period, especially in England where the new Agricultural Organization Society and the governmental aid through the Small Holdings Act of 1907 have given vitality to the movement. Coöperative banking, though it has taken new forms within the decade, remains relatively insignificant. Coöperative insurance has increased in scope by the institution in 1904 of collective life insurance for all members of